

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 15.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Insurances.

LE CERCLE - TRANSPORTS.
SOCIETE ANONYME D'ASSURANCE
MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 15,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP 3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to
GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [4]

YANG TSZE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) 1,100,000.
PERMANENT RESERVE 1,100,000.
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND 1,100,000.

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 2nd April, 1881 3,300,000.
[17]

DIRECTORS.
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq. W. MEYERSON, Esq.
J. H. PINCKNEY, Esq. P. D. HATCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE - SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BAKING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business in
proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [53]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [8]

Intimations.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS suitable for an Office in the
Premises No. 15, WELLINGTON-STREET.
Possession on 1st January, 1882.

Apply to

DR SOUZA & Co.,
Hongkong, 14th November, 1881. [15]

TO LET.

A LARGE GRANITE GODOWN, in "BLUE
BUILDINGS," Praya East, with immediate
possession.

Apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
33, WELLINGTON-STREET,
Hongkong, 19th January, 1882. [49]

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET,
"KURRAH-JEAN," No. 10, ALBANY
ROAD.

OFFICES IN NO. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.

Apply to

DAVID SASOON, SONS & Co.,
Hongkong, 28th January, 1882. [74]

HONGKONG FLOWER SHOW.

THE TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
will be held in the BOTANIC GARDENS on
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 14th and 15th
February.

A POULTRY SHOW will be held in connection
with FLOWER SHOW.

The Gates will be opened at TWO P.M. on
each day.

ADMISSION - First Day, \$1; Second Day,
20 Cents.

Intending Exhibitors are particularly requested
to send POT PLANTS and POULTRY early on the
13th instant, and VEGETABLES and CUT FLOWERS
as early as possible on the morning of the 14th
instant; and also to give at least THREE DAYS'
NOTICE of the classes in which they intend to
exhibit.

Poultry to be attended to during their stay in
the Show by Exhibitor's Assistants.

Schedules of Rules and Prizes to be had from
the Hon. Secretary.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co., or Payment may be made at
the Gates.

CHARLES FORD,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [80]

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by the Ad-
vertiser as a General Assistant in a
Mercantile Office either in Hongkong or Shang-
hai. The Advertiser understands BOOKKEEPING,
INSURANCE, and SHIPPING BUSINESS. Salary
Moderate.

X. Y. Z.
Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1882. [66]

TRAMWAYS.

A BARGAIN - JUST RECEIVED
CLARKE'S "TRAMWAYS" - their Construc-
tion and Working. "SCHOUR'S" Esti-
mating - Detailed Plans and Estimates of
various structures of Brick, Stone, Wood, and
Iron, with Building Data, and other useful
information, from Indian practice. "VINCEN'S"
steam Tramway's for India." THE LOT, \$1.

KELLY & WALSH,
Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1882. [42]

For Sale.

H. FOURNIER & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED EX
"PEHO."

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY GOODS.

FANCY PLAYING CARDS.

CRACKERS.

BONBONS (Assorted).

CHOCOLATE CREAM.

CHOCOLATE MENIER.

FIGS.

MALAGA RAISINS.

TABLE PLUMS.

FRUITS IN JUICE (Assorted).

CONFITURES DE ST. JAMES

(in Bottles and Tins).

SYRUPS (Assorted).

HUNTLY and PALMER'S BISCUITS.

ALMONDS and NUTS.

VANILLA.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

NOIX DE VEAU TRUFFEE (in Tins).

COTELETTE DE VEAU (in Tins).

VEAU ROTI (in Tins).

RIS DE VEAU (in Tins).

FRICANDAU (Assorted).

TRUFFES.

VEGETABLES (Assorted).

ANCHOVIES in Oil.

CAVIAR.

SARDINES in Lemon Juice.

SARDINES in Tomatas.

SARDINES in Oil.

FRENCH and ENGLISH MUSTARD.

SAUSAGES (Assorted).

LYONS SAUSAGES.

FRENCH & SPANISH OLIVES.

FRENCH ISIGNY BUTTER (in 1 and
2 lbs. Tins).

MACCARONI, (Assorted) Paste for
Soups, Letters, stars, &c.

TAPIOCA.

FINE-GROUND MOCHA COFFEE.

C H E E S E.

GRUYERE,

ROQUEFORT,

DUTCH,

CALIFORNIA,

CREAM.

FRENCH TOBACCO AND
CIGARETTES.

ASSORTED PERFUMERY

FROM

PINAUD and PIVERT OF PARIS.

A large quantity of

FRENCH MINERAL WATERS

in Pints of 100 bottles per Case.

CORK STOPPERS,

for Soda and other Bottles.

C L A R E T S

In Bottles and Wood.

CHATEAU LA ROSE.

CHATEAU LAFFITTE.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

ST. EMILION.

MEDOC.

W I N E S .

SAUTERNE.

PORTO.

SHERRY.

MARSALA.

B R A N D Y.

FRENCH COGNAC.

ABSINTHE.

L I Q U E U R S .

CHARTREUSE (Pints and Quarts).

BENEDICTINE (Pints and Quarts).

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANISSETTE (Marie Brigard).

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

BOKER'S BITTERS.

KIRSCHWASSER.

PEPPERMINT.

VERMOUTH (Noily Prat).

VERMOUTH (Turino).

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS.

And a VARIETY of OTHER GOODS.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1881. [17]

Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY INTEND HAVING
THEIR GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES AT REDUCED PRICES.

TOYS WILL BE SOLD AT HALF-PRICE.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, January 30th, 1882. [79]

HONGKONG RACES - HONGKONG RACES.

T. N. DRISCOLL,

TAILOR, HOSIER, HATTER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER.

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
By Special Appointment to H.E. the GOVERNOR of HONGKONG

and to H.H. the GRAND DUKE ALEXIS of RUSSIA.

IS NOW SHOWING, EX "GLENROY."

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BLACK AND BLUE FRENCH COATINGS.
A CHOICE LOT of SUITINGS and TROWSERINGS, in FRENCH,
WEST of ENGLAND, SCOTCH, CHEVIOT, and SAXONY TWEEDS.

WHITE CASSIMERS, for RACING BREECHES.

BEDFORD and WORSTED CORDS. Light MELTONS, for OVERCOATS.

DRAH SHELL and BLACK SILK HATS. BLACK and DRAH FELT HATS.

RACING SCARVES, &c., &c., &c. [14]

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

Intimations.

NOW IN THE PRESS AND SHORTLY
TO BE PUBLISHED.



[BY AUTHORITY.]

**THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.**
A NEW DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE
PHILIPPINES, FOR THE YEAR 1882.
PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The above work will shortly be published at the office of this Paper, and will contain a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Ports, including Formosa; the Treaty Ports of China and Japan; the Philippine Islands; the British Colony of Hongkong; and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. The work will also contain the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; and a description of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations have been applied to for information, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, and Professional and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter to ensure correctness upon forms sent for that purpose. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Head-quarters; in fact no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a perfectly reliable *uide mecum*.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, be published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office for

TWO DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an ordinary advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong, or any other part of the East, at the price.

"Telegraph" Office, Hongkong.

**THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE TREATIES WITH CHINA,
JAPAN, & SIAM.**

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

**THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE
TREATY PORTS IN CHINA AND
JAPAN.**

6, OFFICE, PEDDAR'S HILL.

**THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
TRADE STATISTICS FROM
OFFICIAL SOURCES.**

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

**THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE CONDITIONS OF TRADE WITH
CHINA & JAPAN.**

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

**THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL BE PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.**

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

**THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE PORT, CUSTOMS, CONSULAR,
AND HARBOUR REGULATIONS
OF THE TREATY PORTS OF
CHINA & JAPAN.**

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

**THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
IS PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.**

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

**THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
LISTS OF MILITARY OFFICERS**

serving in the China Command, which has been revised at Head-quarters.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

**THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE NAMES OF THE NAVAL
OFFICERS ON THE CHINA
STATION.**

Including the most recent appointments and local changes, corrected at Head-quarters.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

**THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
HAS BEEN
LARGELY ORDERED IN ALL PORTS
BETWEEN
SINGAPORE AND NEWCHWANG.**

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

**THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
IS PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.**

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

**THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE LARGEST LIST OF FOREIGN
RESIDENTS IN THE EAST.**

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

**THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE ONLY CORRECT LIST OF
HONGKONG GOVERNMENT
OFFICIALS.**

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
GENERAL CHEMISTS,
AND

Manufacturers of the following
AERATED WATERS,
viz :
SODA, TONIC, SARSAPARILLA,
AND POTASH, LEMONADE,
GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE,
AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

Deliveries in Town and Harbour from
7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REPAINTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.

**HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.**
**SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
SHANGHAI.**
**CANTON DISPENSARY,
CANTON.**
**THE DISPENSARY,
FOOCHOW.**

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those in business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only, and rejected communications can not be returned. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1882.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The proceedings at the meeting of the Legislative Council held yesterday afternoon were of such an important and interesting character that we consider it advisable to publish a verbatim report, reserving our editorial comments on the annual statement made by His Excellency the Governor for another issue. At yesterday's meeting there were present :—

His EXCELLENCE THE GOVERNOR.
Hon. F. SNOWDEN, Acting Chief Justice.
Hon. M. S. TONNOCHY, Acting Colonial Secretary.
Hon. E. L. O'MALLEY, Attorney-General.
Hon. W. M. DEANE, Acting Colonial Treasurer.
Hon. P. RYRIE.
Hon. NG CHOY.
Hon. F. BULKELEY JOHNSON.
Hon. E. R. BELLIOS.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Hon. F. B. JONISON—I rise, sir, to a point of order.

His EXCELLENCE—The hon. member is out of order in doing so. The Order Book states that the first business before the Council to-day is "the Governor's statement on opening the session of 1882." I should think this is the first time in any colony in which when that appeared upon the Order Book any honourable member endeavoured to interpose between the Governor and his annual statement to the members of the Council. I trust such an occurrence will not take place again at this Council table.

THE GOVERNOR'S ANNUAL STATEMENT.

His EXCELLENCE—Honourable gentlemen of the Legislative Council, in opening the Legislative Session of 1882 I have to inform you that the Queen has been graciously pleased to confirm and allow thirteen of the fourteen Ordinances which were passed in 1881. Of these Ordinances, No. 1 of 1881, the Macao Extradition Ordinance, is one which deals with a question which engaged the attention of my predecessors for forty years, and it has now been settled by the negotiations of Lord Kimberley and Lord Granville with the Government of Lisbon. And though undoubtedly the credit of that settlement belongs entirely to the Home Government, nevertheless the advantage of it will be felt by the Governments of Macao and Hongkong, for the Executives of both colonies will now be enabled to deal with fugitive criminals in a way that they could not before. Ordinance No. 3 of 1881, the Penal Laws Amendment Ordinance, now confirmed by the Queen, is not the least important reform in colonial penal law that has been effected in our time. It repeals or amends ten Ordinances, some of them of exceptional severity, and all practically directed against one race only. The Ordinance gives permanent legislative authority to a policy which the Royal prerogative enabled me to enforce for some years past, in spite of some little local criticism; and henceforth it will be illegal in this Colony to brand any criminal, to have public flogging, to allow flogging in Hongkong, except for such offences as entail flogging in England, or to allow flogging on the back. The iniquitous system, now abolished by the Queen, and the legislature of this Colony, though devised for the suppression of crime, had actually manufactured a criminal population and increased crime.

This abolition has been followed by the diminution of crime, and a universal feeling throughout the Colony, to which you can all bear witness, that life and property have become more secure in Hongkong. I have no wish, gentlemen, to weary you with statistics, but I may perhaps quote the authentic figures which have recently been put before me with reference to the class of crimes which some years ago caused so much alarm throughout the Colony. I take the four years during which, as I have just mentioned, under the exercise of the Royal prerogative, I practically suspended those penal laws which Her Majesty has now abolished. In 1878 cases of murder numbered seven, and this number was reduced to four in 1879; in 1880 there was one case, and in 1881 two cases. Of cases of robbery with violence from the person, the number was

35 in 1878, 39 in 1879, 25 in 1880, and 19 in 1881. Cases of burglary, or larceny from dwelling-houses, amounted to 413 in 1878, to 101 in 1879, to 53 in 1880, and to 60 in 1881. There were two assaults with intent to rob in 1878, and none in 1881. Taking the total of these really grave crimes, which caused so much apprehension and alarm, in 1878 they amounted to 173 in 1879 to 135, in 1880 to 81, and in 1881 to 81.

The only other class of crime to which I will refer is one which has engaged a good deal of the attention of his honour, the Chief Justice, and that is kidnapping. With reference to that crime, you are aware that Lord Kimberley instructed me to approve in his name of a Chinese society, which now deals practically with the suppression of that crime, acting in concert with the Captain Superintendent of Police. The consequence is that the smallest number of kidnapping cases that occurred in the four years I have referred to was in 1881, when we had only 50 such cases. This, I believe, is owing to the operations of the Chinese society, the skill and energy of the police force, and the action of the supreme Court in passing heavy sentences on those who are convicted of that offence. I believe that by these means the principal kidnappers are at the present moment locked up in our gaol. Amongst the other Ordinances passed in 1881, is Ordinance No. 14, the Companies' Ordinance, which introduced some reforms that were pressed upon me by my honourable friend, the senior unofficial member of the Legislative Council. It is an Ordinance that facilitates the work of those commercial associations that are doing so much to utilise the surplus capital of the Colony. In connection with the Appropriation Ordinance of 1882, which her Majesty has sanctioned, I am laying day-to-day upon the table some dispatches and some financial papers. The financial papers I am putting before you consist, as usual, of the comparative statements of revenue and expenditure of the past year in comparison with that of the preceding year—that is the statement of 1881, compared with that of 1880. I find that the revenue for the year 1881 amounted to over \$1,000,000, being the largest revenue ever collected in this Colony. You are aware that for some years past I have impressed upon you the fact that in my opinion it was not proper to treat as actual revenue the proceeds of the sale of Crown lands. The proceeds of the sale of Crown lands I have always held to represent the capital of the Colony, and therefore in the figures I shall give to you, I do not include that important item. But adding that item, we find that the sum actually collected amounts to good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only, and rejected communications can not be returned. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

compared with \$1,192 in the preceding year. One large cause of increase is the typhoon breaker in Causeway Bay, the expenditure upon which is \$30,000. The work is proceeding, and will be so far completed before the next typhoon season, as to furnish at that time, if we should have a typhoon, substantial protection to the junk population. There has been a slight increase in the item of street lamps, which amounts to \$21,418. There is an increase in the telegraph service from \$2,900 to \$5,600. As you are aware, our telegraphic communications are now connected with all the police stations in the Colony. Two small submarine lines have been laid across the harbour, and you are also no doubt aware that we are substituting iron posts in the place of the ordinary wooden poles. Amongst the other miscellaneous items which account for this increase I find the item of compensation to Mr. Coughtriec of \$1,500. That compensation, I think, was claimed in May, 1878, at all events a considerable time ago, by Mr. Coughtriec, for an injury which he stated was done to his dwelling-house by the bursting of a drain, and he held the Surveyor Department responsible for it. He applied for \$1,500, and, after a very long inquiry into the matter, I am happy to say that the Earl of Kimberley sanctioned the claim, and that the sum of \$1,500 has been paid to him.

As to the ordinary services of the Colony, such as the provision of an efficient police force, providing a proper staff for the Harbour Department, and doing what is required for the other establishments in the Colony, I have no hesitation in saying that the Government has not been in any way backward; I think my hon. friend on my left, the head of the police force, will bear me out in saying that any expenditure required for that force has never been refused by the Executive, and the same, I think, will be said by the gentlemen at the head of the Harbour Department. As to our roads, streets, and bridges, I am on the whole perfectly satisfied with the state they are in. I have over and over again intimated to Mr. Price and to Mr. Bowdler that any assistance required for that department, I am prepared to sanction; and I believe the condition of our streets and roads, so far from being unsatisfactory, is highly creditable to the Survey Department. On the whole, gentlemen, I think you have no reason to be dissatisfied with the expenditure you have voted, and with the mode in which it has been laid out. There are certain works, which I was anxious to see carried out several years ago, with which at that time I remember the Surveyor-General expressed his inability to deal until the repairs to the Praia Wall had been completed. There is a provision for a new gaol on Stone Cutters' Island. That is a matter which has been pressed very much upon my attention by the Government, and the Earl Kimberley has expressed an opinion that that is the only suitable site for the gaol. You are aware also that the work of establishing an Observatory at Kowloon is a matter of importance, and you also probably know that the plans and estimates for a new Water Police station at Kowloon have been laid before Her Majesty's Government. At the water supply scheme, before I proceeded some months ago to Peking, I instructed Mr. Bowdler to carry out what is known as the Tytan scheme. He recommended the getting out of persons from England who were capable of conducting technical work necessary for the carrying out of the scheme. I telegraphed for them, and in the meantime a question has been raised by a very eminent gentleman now in the Colony, Mr. Chadwick, as to going back upon the later Tytan scheme, and he is about to report to the minister to Her Majesty's Government. As to the Water Police station, that matter has been delayed by a reference, very properly made to the Surveyor-General, who is now in London. The plans of the Observatory have been referred to the Water Police station, and a new Water Police station at Kowloon have been laid before Her Majesty's Government. At the water supply scheme, before I proceeded some months ago to Peking, I instructed Mr. Bowdler to carry out what is known as the Tytan scheme. He recommended the getting out of persons from England who were capable of conducting technical work necessary for the carrying out of the scheme. I telegraphed for them, and in the meantime a question has been raised by a very eminent gentleman now in the Colony, Mr. Chadwick, as to going back upon the later Tytan scheme, and he is about to report to the minister to Her Majesty's Government.

As to the sanitary state of the town of Victoria, which is the provision of an almost unlimited supply of water for drinking and washing purposes, and having here a native population who will readily carry out the Chinese custom by which the sewage and refuse is carried out of the town, and used for agricultural purposes. Having a population accustomed to that sensible practice, I have very little doubt this Colony can be made a model of sanitation. I observed the other day that Professor Huxley said that some Oriental nations that we had been in the habit of calling barbarous, were actually more civilised than ourselves: in the mode in which they treat sewage, and he referred especially to the Chinese, and their mode of dealing with it. It is a subject in which we may have something to learn from the Chinese. In England people are now reconsidering the question of the underground drainage system to carry off excrementitious matter by water supply, and some eminent—some of our best—sanitary authorities are in favour of what is called the Chinese process. There are, no doubt, in this Colony other things necessary for good sanitation. Eighteen months ago I called for information from the Surveyor-General as to the establishment of baths and wash-houses for the poor, and recently I have been again in communication with the leading Chinese inhabitants of the Colony on the subject, and the result is that, as to the system of private baths which now exists to some extent for Chinese, for which twenty cash are paid—such a system can be extended, and I believe the poor will be able before long to avail themselves of the convenience of having a bath and wash-house where the sewage and refuse is carried out of the town, and used for agricultural purposes. Having a population accustomed to that sensible practice, I have very little doubt this Colony can be made a model of sanitation. I observed the other day that Professor Huxley said that some Oriental nations that we had been in the habit of calling barbarous, were actually more civilised than ourselves: in the mode in which they treat sewage, and he referred especially to the Chinese, and their mode of dealing with it. It is a subject in which we may have something to learn from the Chinese. In England people are now reconsidering the question of the underground drainage system to carry off excrementitious matter by water supply, and some eminent—some of our best—sanitary authorities are in favour of what is called the Chinese process. There are, no doubt, in this Colony other things necessary for good sanitation.

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of life and property—whatever indications of prosperity may be seen, in that it is also one that deserves congratulation that, in the history of Hongkong, there never was a time when there was more enterprise among all classes of the community, Europeans as well as Chinese. And there is one class of enterprise, to which I have great pleasure in referring. I myself have the honour of belonging to the Inns of Court in London. I passed an examination in Lincoln's Inn, some of my learned friends who are present know that at those examinations there are young men from Oxford and Cambridge, London University, and King's College, and the great competition is for the studentships or scholarships given at Lincolns' Inn. Last year a young man born under the British flag in this Colony succeeded at that examination in defeating his competitors from Oxford and Cambridge, from London University and from the subjects of examination he obtained first place. That is Mr. Ho Kau, a gentleman born in this Colony. I think it is a matter we may all congratulate ourselves upon and that young gentleman, who has been called to the bar will arrive, I think, this month in the Colony, and I am sure you will all join with me in welcoming him. My attention has been called by the Chinese inhabitants of the Colony to one or two things in which they are especially interested, and I have had under my consideration a scheme which they have put before me by which wealthy Chinese in this Colony might have an opportunity afforded them of putting aside a certain portion of the money they make, investing it in such a way as to benefit their descendants and also to benefit the Colony. I may briefly say it is a system of forming a species of trust property which may be administered by a certain number of the Chinese community, perhaps those who under one of our Ordinances conduct the affairs of the Tung Wah Hospital, and to that body of Chinese will be given from time to time considerable sums by wealthy Chinese which will be invested by them, a certain portion, say seven-tenths, to be appropriated so as to benefit the descendants of the donors by giving them education, and in other ways, the remaining three-tenths to be devoted to the public interests of the Colony. In general A scheme of that kind, carefully elaborated, has been recommended to me by what I am justified in describing as the Chinese community of the Colony. They have put it before me. I am disposed to give it the most favourable consideration, and I mention it now with satisfaction because it is a further indication of the real progress of Hongkong. As long as these gentlemen, who, as you know, now represent the wealthiest rate-payers in the community, as long as they desire to establish themselves and their descendants in the Colony for ever, so long we have a guarantee for loyalty and good order. On the whole, gentlemen, in opening the Legislative Session for 1882 I think we can all look forward, without anxiety, not only to the present year, but to the continued prosperity of the Colony.

Hon. F. B. JOHNSON.—Will your Excellency inform me if shall now be in order?

His Excellency.—No. We must adhere to the Order Book.

OPIUM ORDINANCE.

His Excellency moved the first reading of "An Ordinance to Amend the Opium Ordinance No. 2 of 1858." He explained that it was introduced by direction of the Secretary of State, its object being the protection of prepared opium in transitu through the Colony.

VEHICLES ORDINANCE.

His Excellency moved the first reading of "An Ordinance to amend the Vehicles Ordinance, No. 6 of 1863."

NATURALIZATION.

His Excellency moved the first reading of Bills for the naturalization of Lai Shun Ting, Chan Teng Cho, Ng Li Hung, Yau Chong Peng, and Chan Man Wing.

The ACTING COLONIAL TREASURER said he trusted that before these Ordinances were passed schedules would be attached describing who the gentlemen were to whom they referred. In other cases it had been merely the naturalization of a name. In Dr. Etel's case they knew who was intended from the preamble, but with regard to the other bills which had been passed he had in his employ some gentlemen who might claim them, as their names corresponded with the naturalization Ordinances, and there was nothing to show who was naturalized.

His Excellency said he thought the suggestion a good one.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the form adopted with reference to the Ordinance was one adopted in another Colony where it had been in force for years, one of the few Colonies in which it was necessary to proceed by legislation in cases of individual naturalization, and it was a form which His Excellency was aware had received the assent of Her Majesty's Government, and although there might be a schedule he did not think it would be at all proper to attach such a schedule.

His Excellency said that although it might not be necessary to attach such a schedule he thought the information asked for might be given.

The ACTING COLONIAL TREASURER said the suggestion might be given in the preamble.

Hon. NG CHOY said the age should certainly be given.

The Bills were read a first time.

THE TRAMWAY BILL.

The ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE, Chairman of the special Committee on the Tramway Bill, presented the report of the Committee.

Hon. E. R. BELLOWS.—There is a small matter which requires consideration. It has occurred to me, and I should fail in my duty if I omitted to mention it. I stated it at our Committee meetings, but was directed by my honourable friend the Chairman to bring it forward at this assembly. We are all aware that hitherto, whenever it has been found necessary to improve thoroughfares, the level of the roads has been raised at the discretion of the Surveyor-General. At the examination of this officer at a meeting of the Tramways-Bill Committee it was elicited that in certain cases when roads happened to have been higher than the pavement of houses on either side, and when it was so desired by the owners, the compounds of such houses were raised equally with the new roads, but the Surveyor-General told us that no compensation was demanded and none was granted. I say it is fortunate for the taxpayers that no such questions have been raised as yet, because in the case of houses so affected claims might have been made for them to be rebuilt. If the door were opened to such claims I dare say the coffers of the Government would be soon emptied and there would not be money enough to meet the demands. In raising the floors of houses, the ceilings are brought nearer to the ground; consequently a three-storeyed house in course of time becomes a two-storeyed house, permanent injury being thus inadvertently done to the property. Rents are reduced on account of the smaller accommodation, and the property depreciates in proportion. For this reason, I maintain, householders have so far attributed their mite towards improvements that have been accomplished, consequently it will be only fair for the Tramways Company to contribute their quota towards raising the level of the streets. Now under this Bill as it stands when wishing to raise the level of roads in future the Surveyor-General will have to remove and to relay tramways at Government expense. For my part I shall be happy if the enterprise of my hon. friend opposite received a further concession, but as the largest foreign taxpayer himself your hon. friend and your Excellency as the custodian of the public purse, will be better judges.

speaking generally, I presume it will be a hardship for the taxpayers to be compelled to incur an expense which they have not been in the habit of incurring in the past. It will be borne in mind that the roads have not gone to the tramways, but that the tramways have come to the roads. Considering the concessions that have been made and the privileges that have been granted to the Tramways Company, I think it is fair, in the event of circumstances necessitating it, that they should pay for removing and relaying their own lines; otherwise, irrespective of cost, I am afraid improvements to roads would be a thing of the past. On every attempt at improvement the Surveyor-General would be haunted by the dread of the expense; it would prove a perfect bugbear to him; and eventually it would be found that no improvements would be undertaken.

Hon. F. B. JOHNSON asked at what stage the matter was at present.

His Excellency said the actual motion before the Council was that the report be now considered. They would have to go into Committee of the whole Council upon it.

Hon. F. B. JOHNSON moved that the consideration of the Bill in Committee be adjourned until to-morrow.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL called attention to the fact that in the minutes of the special Committee the names of the members present at the meetings were given and the names of those absent, and the name of the Attorney-General appeared amongst the latter throughout. He asked for an explanation of this, as he had not been appointed on the Committee.

Explanations were given by the Governor and the Chief Justice from which it appeared that the Attorney-General had consented to act on the Committee, but by an oversight the appointment was not made by the Council, and his name had been inserted in the minutes as absent under a wrong impression.

The motion that the Council go into Committee on the Bill to-day (Wednesday) was carried.

CORRESPONDENCE RE "OCEAN."

His Excellency said the Hon. Mr. Johnson had given notice of a motion with respect to the production of the correspondence with the Government of New South Wales relative to the passengers by the Ocean, and since then the hon. gentleman had written to say he had no intention of moving for this correspondence. He might say that he was prepared to give what was asked for as what was called an unopposed return, but what was referred to as the correspondence between the Governments, as well as he remembered was, with the exception of one letter, telegraphic correspondence. It was a correspondence respecting the alleged prevalence of small-pox and the quarantine laid on the steamship Ocean at Sydney, and as well as he remembered he had laid the whole of that correspondence on the table already. He begged to inform the hon. member he could obtain the correspondence as an unopposed return. He would take that opportunity of saying that in the notice sent to the Clerk of Council there occurred the word "barbarous"—the "barbarous treatment" of these people. The fact was notices of motion could not be placed on the Order Book if they were themselves irregular or out of order, and any words in a notice of motion which were objectionable could be expunged. That was the practice in the House of Commons, and from time to last session of Parliament, that the Speaker had to call the attention of the House to the fact that he had directed the Clerk to expunge certain words from the notices of motion that had been given and the notices appeared in a difference form from that in which they had been handed in. They would remember a case in which the Clerk informed Mr. Labouchere that he could not place his notice on the Order Book. Upon that there was an attempted discussion. The speaker prevented the hon. member from proceeding, and said that any attempt to bring a matter by motion or otherwise before the house which he had decided to be irregular and out of order could not be permitted, and he would not put the motion and to that Mr. Labouchere at once yielded. In this case he (His Excellency) took the responsibility of having the word "barbarous" struck out. It was a reflection, as it appeared to him, on the government of New South Wales, and it was not desirable any thing of that kind should be allowed to appear in a notice of motion.

Hon. F. B. JOHNSON said he withdrew the notice of motion for the reason he expressed in the letter to the Clerk of Council and for other reasons he did not think it necessary to go into the time. After he had given the notice he received information from his friend the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce to the effect that a letter had been received from the Colonial secretary with reference to correspondence between the Chambers of Commerce, and he wished to see that correspondence before bringing the notice on. To the word his Excellency had referred to, he regretted using it and thought his Excellency had exercised a wise discretion in striking it out. The hon. member proceeded—I shall now be in order in rising to a point of order. It will be in your Excellency's recollection that at the meeting on the 9th August last—

His Excellency—in point of fact a question of order cannot arise except upon something before us. After the Order Book has been gone through, with the permission of the Governor honourable members may be allowed to call attention to a point of order. The honourable member himself occupies the remainder of the Order Book, so there will be no inconvenience in taking the regular business first.

Hon. F. B. JOHNSON—I may, perhaps, be allowed to say with reference to the observations that fell from your Excellency when I first rose I intended no disrespect either of the Chair or this Council, and I hope both your Excellency and the Council will acquit me of that. The standing Orders are so loosely drawn that it is impossible for any hon. member to know exactly the mode in which business is proceeded with, and it was entirely from inadvertence and want of knowledge that I rose, according to your Excellency's ruling, at the wrong time.

EMIGRATION.

Hon. F. B. JOHNSON asked, pursuant to notice, "When the papers relative to Chinese emigration from the Colony, promised to the Council on the 23rd August last, will be presented?"

His Excellency—Gentlemen, I now lay the paper in question on the table. As you see they are in print. They are voluminous, and I will only say they consist, as I informed you at the last meeting of Council they would, of the Imperial Act of Parliament for the regulation of Chinese passenger ships, the Ordinances now in force, proclamations made under them, and other documents. The point which will no doubt interest the hon. gentleman and the other members more immediately is as to the decision of Her Majesty's Government with respect to contract emigration. When the question was before Council you may remember there was some little difference of opinion as to contract emigration. The emigration officer, an old and most worthy officer of the Colony, has, of late, at all events, reverted to a former opinion he held, namely, that a contract of service should be in writing, and therefore a reference was made to the secretary of state. I will not read the whole of what I say before you, but you will find here an extract on the subject from a dispatch of mine to the Earl of Kimberley, with which I need not trouble you, but then follows the decision of the secretary of state. He says—"I have to acknowledge receipt of your dispatch enclosing letter from Captain

Thomsett relative to the difficulty that has arisen as to his duties as emigration officer. The main point at issue appears to be what is a contract of service, and I agree generally with you in thinking it is not necessary every such contract should be in writing." The main point is thus decided and the rest of the dispatch hon. members will have the opportunity of perusing.

THE STATE OF THE ROADS.

Hon. F. B. JOHNSON—the next question I have to put is as to the state of the roads, to which you have already alluded. You have expressed your opinion that the roads were in an extremely satisfactory state. Now, that was not the opinion of the members of this Council in Finance Committee in August last, and from my own observation and the observation of all those who have had experience of roads, their condition is very much the same as it was then, excepting that the weather is now dry and we don't experience the inconvenience so much. I am afraid your Excellency has not been recently in the neighbourhood of East Point. It is now nine months ago since I called your attention to the fact that along a portion of the Praya in that direction the road was a foot higher on one side than on the other. I can answer for it that nothing has been done to this road since I returned to the Colony in March last. As I described the road, it is at least three-quarters of a foot higher at one side than at the other. There are water courses running down it transversely, it is dangerous for vehicles, and there are holes in which any horse might stumble. I am sure the Surveyor-General has not been on that part of the road or he would have been appointed on the Committee.

His Excellency said he might point out to his hon. friend as a point of order, that the question was upon the paper, and it ought to be asked in the form in which it there appeared. It was not in order that there should be a speech made in putting a question. The actual rule in the House of Commons and in Parliamentary practice was that all questions should be limited as far as possible to matters connected with the business of Parliament, and not put in such a way as to bring out opinion, argument, or inference. They had now heard a certain amount of opinion, argument, and inference very well stated, but it was not in accordance with Parliamentary practice to do this in putting a question. He noticed in Singapore, that the practice was same there as in the House of Commons. No arguments were allowed on questions. The hon. member had asked his question, and he might say that the attention of the Acting Surveyor-General was called to the minute of the Finance Committee, and that that officer was acting upon it. He (His Excellency) had inspected, as well as his leisure would permit him to do, the work which had been performed, and he was bound to say, he was not dissatisfied with the way in which the work had been attended to. There had been a number of visitors in the Colony, who had been in various other colonies in different parts of the world, and they had all told him that in none of these colonies had they seen the roads in such good order as they were here at the present moment. The hon. gentleman entertained one opinion, and he, representing the Government, entertained another. That gentleman was entitled to his opinion, and he might say that the attention of the Acting Surveyor-General was called to the minute of the Finance Committee, and that that officer was acting upon it. 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Commercial.

THIS DAY, FOUR P.M.

Docks have suffered a slight reaction since we last wrote. Yesterday the stock was in great demand at 52 per cent. premium, holders refusing to do further business at that rate; to-day there are sellers but no buyers at the same quotation. His Excellency the Governor's remarks at the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon, referring to the proposed new dock at Belcher's Bay, may possibly have to some extent depreciated the scrip of the old established concern; although this is hardly probable, as the intention of the Chinese to construct a dock at West Point, when a favorable opportunity occurs, has been well-known throughout the Colony for months past. We should say that the slight weakness perceptible in the position of the stock on the market this morning, is merely the ordinary reaction after the extensive transactions of the past few days. Banks are rather firmer than they have been, with buyers enquiring after small lots at 119 per cent. premium. Hongkong Fires are quiet at annexed quotation; but the stock of the China Fire Insurance Company is in demand at an advance on yesterday's rate, and no doubt business will be arranged at 295 per share. Hotels are inquired after at par. With reference to this stock we hear that some very important movements are now under weigh, which, so far as we can gather, appear likely to produce most favorable results. The only actual business there is to report has been transacted in Sugars at 170 per share. The number of transfers effected do not amount to a great deal in the aggregate, but demand for the scrip is decidedly strong, and a further advance in the price current would, from market indications, appear almost a matter of certainty.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—119 per cent. premium, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,600 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,600 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,75 per share.

Yi-ctze Insurance Association—Tls. 885 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$280 per share, sellers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$960 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$295 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—52 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$23 premium, ex div.

China Coast Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 162 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$85 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$100 per share, buyers.

China Steel Refining Company, Limited—\$170 per share, sellers and buyers.

China Steel Refining Company (Debentures)—3 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Ice Co. Co.—\$130 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$524 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—1½ per cent. prem. ex int.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—3 per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

On LONDON.—Bank Bills, on demand 3/81
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/84
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/91
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/91
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/91

ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand 4/67
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/80

On BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days sight 220¹
On CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days sight 220¹

On SHANGHAI.—Bank, sight 72¹
Private, 30 days' sight 73¹

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA per picul, \$660 (Allowance, Taels 38.)

OLD MALWA per picul, \$705 (Allowance, Taels 26.)

PATNA (first choice) per chest, \$612¹₂

PATNA (second choice) per chest, \$602¹₂

PATNA (bottom) per chest, \$612¹₂

PATNA (without choice) per chest, \$607¹₂

BENARES (without choice) per chest, \$607¹₂

BENARES (bottom) per chest, \$612¹₂

PERSIAN per picul, \$500

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

HONG-KONG	AHUAY	SHANG-HAI	NAGA-SAKI
Present	Up to date	Present	Up to date
Up to date	Up to date	Up to date	Up to date
Up to date	Up to date	Up to date	Up to date
Up to date	Up to date	Up to date	Up to date

Barometer 30.37 30.45 30.31 30.46 30.47 — —

Thermometer attached 39.5 35.0 38.0 32.0 43.0 29.5 — —

Direction of Wind N N.W. N.N.W. N.W. — —

Force 4 3 2 3 4 3 — —

Dry Thermometer 38.6 33.0 38.0 32.0 43.0 38.0 — —

Wet Thermometer 36.0 47.5 55.0 40.0 37.5 33.5 — —

Weather b.c. b.c. o.c. o.c. b.c. b.c. — —

Hour's Rain — — — — — — — —

Quadrant fallen — — — — — — — —

Barometric level of the sea—Inches, tent and hundredths—Thermometer in Fahrenheit—The temperature kept in the open air in a shaded situation—Direction of Wind, is registered every two points, N., N.E., E., S.E., S., S.W., W., N.W., N.N.W., N.W.—Force of Wind, 0, calm, up to 3 light breeze, 3 to 5 moderate, 6 to 8 strong, 8 to 10 very strong, 10 to 12 gale, 12 to 14 violent, 14 to 16 stormy, 16 to 18 blustering, 18 to 20 violent, 20 to 22 gale, 22 to 24 extremely violent, 24 to 26 gale, 26 to 28 blustering, 28 to 30 violent, 30 to 32 gale, 32 to 34 extremely violent, 34 to 36 gale, 36 to 38 blustering, 38 to 40 violent, 40 to 42 gale, 42 to 44 extremely violent, 44 to 46 gale, 46 to 48 blustering, 48 to 50 violent, 50 to 52 gale, 52 to 54 extremely violent, 54 to 56 gale, 56 to 58 blustering, 58 to 60 violent, 60 to 62 gale, 62 to 64 extremely violent, 64 to 66 gale, 66 to 68 blustering, 68 to 70 violent, 70 to 72 gale, 72 to 74 extremely violent, 74 to 76 gale, 76 to 78 blustering, 78 to 80 violent, 80 to 82 gale, 82 to 84 extremely violent, 84 to 86 gale, 86 to 88 blustering, 88 to 90 violent, 90 to 92 gale, 92 to 94 extremely violent, 94 to 96 gale, 96 to 98 blustering, 98 to 100 violent, 100 to 102 gale, 102 to 104 extremely violent, 104 to 106 gale, 106 to 108 blustering, 108 to 110 violent, 110 to 112 gale, 112 to 114 extremely violent, 114 to 116 gale, 116 to 118 blustering, 118 to 120 violent, 120 to 122 gale, 122 to 124 extremely violent, 124 to 126 gale, 126 to 128 blustering, 128 to 130 violent, 130 to 132 gale, 132 to 134 extremely violent, 134 to 136 gale, 136 to 138 blustering, 138 to 140 violent, 140 to 142 gale, 142 to 144 extremely violent, 144 to 146 gale, 146 to 148 blustering, 148 to 150 violent, 150 to 152 gale, 152 to 154 extremely violent, 154 to 156 gale, 156 to 158 blustering, 158 to 160 violent, 160 to 162 gale, 162 to 164 extremely violent, 164 to 166 gale, 166 to 168 blustering, 168 to 170 violent, 170 to 172 gale, 172 to 174 extremely 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